

(Biographical sketch of Herbert Brownell is as follows:)

Brownell, Herbert, former Attorney General of the United States; born in Peru, Nebr., February 20, 1904; son of Herbert and May A. (Miller) B.; A.B., University of Nebraska, 1924, LL.D.; L.B., School of Law, Yale University, 1927; married Doris A. McCarter, June 16, 1934; children—Joan, Ann, Thomas McCarter, James Barker. Admitted to New York Bar, 1927, with Root, Clark, Buckner & Ballantine, 1927-29; Lord, Day & Lord, 1929-53, 57-; Attorney General of the United States, 1953-57, Member American and New York State Bar Associations, Association Bar of the City of New York, Order Mayflower Decs., Phi Beta Kappa, Delta Upsilon, Sigma, Delta Chi, Phi Delta Phi, Order of the Coif, Republican, Methodist, Clubs: Century Association, Downtown Association, New York City. Office: 25 Broadway, New York City, 4.

STATEMENT OF HON. HERBERT BROWNELL, FORMER ATTORNEY GENERAL OF THE UNITED STATES UNDER PRESIDENT EISENHOWER; PRESIDENT, ASSOCIATION OF THE BAR OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK

MR. BROWNELL. Senator, gentlemen, I appear this morning primarily speaking for the Association of the Bar of the City of New York, of which I am the current president, and I would like to express our appreciation for the opportunity of being here and presenting our views on the subject of a permanent Administrative Conference.

When you read that letter from the Chief Justice, it reminded me that just 10 years ago I met with his predecessor, the late Chief Justice Vinson, and Judge Prettyman, joining in his recommendations to President Eisenhower about the then organized Conference.

When the Administrative Conference was convened in 1953 under the exceptionally able leadership of Judge E. Barrett Prettyman, it was for the purpose of studying and attempting to formulate remedies for the problems of delay, costliness, and overly detailed procedures which had been plaguing the Federal administrative process for many years.

The Conference made an extensive study of these problems during the years 1953 and 1954 and after a series of periodic meetings it adopted 35 specific recommendations. One of the recommendations most greatly stressed was the establishment in the Department of Justice of an Office of Administrative Procedure. The recommended functions of the Office were to study the adequacy of the procedures of the agencies, to encourage cooperation among the agencies and their respective bars to adopt uniform rules of practice and procedure, and to assist the agencies in the improvement of administrative procedures. The Office was also to collect and publish facts and statistics with respect to agency procedures.

In accordance with the recommendations of the Conference, the Office of Administrative Procedure was established.

However, despite the excellent work of the Office, such as the preparation of the first statistical comparative data on the work and time consumed in various stages of the procedures of the agencies, the persistence of the problems and their aggravation by the increased volume and complexity of the matters before the various agencies in recent years has demonstrated the need for the bringing together of the most active and informed men within the administrative process itself, as was done in the establishment of the temporary Administrative Con-